New York Office. 40 Potter Building.

Persons leaving the city for any

THE STAR BY MAIL.

period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter, or posial card. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

Democrats Put in homination

There local pride, nor is it the result of any consideration of the question of mere availability. We ask you to nominate the candidate of our choice upon far broader grounds, upon the broad ground that Horace Boles is emphatically a broad man. Those of us who know him best, do not hesitate either here or elsewhere to declare with all the confidence that a thorough knowledge of the truth can inspire that he is a man of the standard to any consideration. at Chicago.

VEST SPEAKS FOR BLAND

F. E. White of Iowa Recommends Horace Boies.

GOV. MATTHEWS URGED BY TURPIE

Merits of the Candidates Glowingly Portrayed.

THE ADDRESSES IN FULL

The delivery of the nominating and sec onding speeches in the democratic convention last right was another opportunity for the display of oratory that has characterized the convention. Senator Vest of Missouri put Mr. Bland in nomination. Governor Overmyer of Kansas and J. W. Bailey of Texas seconded the nomination. F. E. Write of Iowa presented the name of ex-Governor Horace Boies of that state

dectrines of the old federalists, and was denounced as a communist and leveler by the wealth and culture of New England and New York. They followed Jackson when he took the United States bank by the throat and was proclaimed a tyrant and ruffian by the usurers and money kings. They followed Lincoln when he attacked the slave power and declared that this country could not exist 'half slave and

The great movement for bimetallismthe free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the resteration of silver to its constitutional stat

"No sapling chance sown by the fountain, oming at Beltane, in winter to fade. It has come to stay. It is a protest against the wrong and outrage of 1873, when, withcut debate and with the knowledge of only men in Congress, the silver dollar draw from the conspiracy which was formed to destroy one-half the metallic money of the world, in order to establish the slavery of greed and usury, more degrading than the tyranny of armed forces. It is stern demand from unrequited toil bankrupt enterprise and ruined homes for a change in the money system which for years has brought disaster and desolation. "In this crisis of our country and party we must take no step backward in plat form nor candidate. We want no uncertain nor doubtful leader; no laggard in peace, or dastard in war; no latter-day silver saint, but a grizzled and scarred veterar, who has borne the heat and burthen of the day and whose breast is marked from edge of sword and point of lance on a hundred

Battle Begun Twenty Years Ago. "Twenty years ago the battle for silver was begun in the halls of Congress by a modest, unpretending, brave man, not an fridescent nor meteoric statesman, but of the people and from the people, who has never faltered for an instant in the great struggle. Others doubted and wavered, some yielded to blandishment and patronage, and are now hold ng office under the gold power; others misrepresented their constituents and have been provided for in the national infirmary of the present administration, but Richard Parks Bland stands now where he stood then, the living, breathing embodiment of the silver cause. He struck with steel point the gold stield of the money monopolists, as did Ivanhoe that of the proud temptar in the lists at Ashbury, and has neither asked nor given quarter. Nor is he a narrow, one-ideaed man. For tweny-two years in Con-gress he fought in the front ranks for democratic principles and policies as taught by Jefferson. He stood by the side of Ran-dall, and risked health and life to defeat the first force bill. He opposed ably and earnestly that crowning tariff infamy, the McKinley act, and again was among fcremost opponents of the last force bill, which passed the House, but was defeated in the Serate. He introduced the first fre coinage measure in Congress, and was the author of the seigniorage bill, which passed both houses and was vetoed by Prest dent Cleveland.

Whence Comes the Man. "If this be an obscure record, where can he found the career of any public servant which deserves the plaudits of his countrymen? The democrate of Missouri, who have passed through the flery furnace of republican proscription seven times heated, and whose state flag has always been placed beneath the great oriflame of the national democracy, make no apology nor excuse when offering such a candidate for the presidency. If you ask 'whence comes our candidate' we answer 'not from the usurers' den, nor temple of mammon where the clink of gold drowns the voice of patriotism, but from the farm, the workshop, the mine-from the hearts and homes of the people. To reject him is to put a brand upon rugged honesty and undaunted courage, and to chill the hearts and hopes of those who during all these years have waited for this hour of triumph. To nominate him is to make again that of the people and to secur

"Give us Silver Dick, and silver quick, And we will make McKinley sick

F. E. White's Nominating Speech. "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am authorized of the democracy of the form of the lower to present to this convention, for the nomination to the high office of President, the name of Horace Boles of our state. I want to assure this convention in advance that this is not a result of any question of mere local pride, nor is it the result of any consideration of the question of mere ough knowledge of the truth can inspire that he is a man of the stanchest character, possessing a powerful personality and equipped with a combination of mental qualities that will make him, if elected, an ideal executive. Knowing as we all do that the political situation of the country is a grave and ominous one, this convention must not ignore nor evade the responsibility this situation creates, which is to give to the American people a candidate. to give to the American people a candidate, the mention of whose name, wherever known, will carry with it an overwhelming strength and stand in case of election and an unqualified guarantee for the entire safety in the management of all public af-

fairs, the just settlement of air public ar-question and the speedy inauguration of a vigorous reign of exact justice. Not a Sensational Man.

"Neither in formulating a policy nor in the execution of the same, nor yet in presenting an argument upon the merits or demerits of any public question, has Gov. Boies ever striven in the least degree to create a sensation, to his everlasting honor it must be said that in the doing of these things he has never failed to make a deep impression. This is the ideal test by which the capacity of a public man should be judged; this is the highest standard by which a statesman's reliability and usefulness should be ascertained and determined. If you select Gov. Boies as your candidate, and the people ratify your decision in November, we can promise you no pyrotechnical display from the White House during his administration, there will be no rockets sent up, the explosion of which will frighten the timorous or furnish a subject for foolish talk for the superficial. There will be no sensational performances upon the political trapeze at the Executive Mansion while Horace Boles is its occupant; he will write you no startling messages upon excitable public topics; we promise you none of these performances, but I will tell you what we can and do promise you, and that is the inauguration and faithful execution of a policy that will commend itself to every philosophic mind, and be applauded by every sincere patriot, a policy that will be characterized throughout by the invigorating course of hard common sense and be all aglow with the create a sensation, to his everlasting honor

of ex-Governor Horace Boies of that state and Senator Turple that of Governor Matthews of Indiana. Oscar A. Triplett of Califorr'a seconded the nomination.

Senator Vest's Speech.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Revolutions do not begin with the rich and prosperous. They represent the protest of those who are suffering from present conditions and whose demands for relief are denounced by the beneficiaries of unjust and oppressive legislation.

"When a profound sense of wrong, evolved from years of distress, fastens upon the public mind in a free country and the people are determined to have redress, a leader is always found who is a platform in himself and to whom they instinctively turn as the logical exponent of their hopes. The people are not iconoclasts nor false to their convictions. They followed Jesterson when he assailed the centralizing and monarchial doctrines of the old federalists, and was "To essente the policy of the Boies administration."

and be applauded by every sincere patriot, a policy that will be characterized throughout but will be characterized throughout the invigorating course of hard common sense and be all aglow with the everlasting sunshine of noble intention—a policy the primary object of which will be everlasting sunshine of noble intention—a policy the primary object of which will te everlasting sunshine of noble intention—a policy the primary object of which will te everlasting sunshine of noble intention—a policy the primary object of which will te everlasting sunshine of noble intention—a policy the primary object of which will te everlasting sunshine of noble all aglow with the everlasting sunshine of noble all aglow with the creati iples fully developed in the policy

of the Boies administration.

"To secure to him who earns a dollar the dollar he earns is a task that will be vigorously exacted of the statesmanship of vigorously exacted of the statesmanship of the future. That type of statesmanship which so persistently and successfully plotted to pilfer from the industrious that the idle may thrive will be given its death blow next November, if you men here are wise in your counsels and provide the op-portunity to the people to strike the blow.

Horace Boles' Career.

"Horace Boies was born in New York state, and came to Iowa in his early manhood. He came not as an adventurer, but with the fixed purpose of building up a permanent home, which he did at the town of Waterloo, voluntarily and resolutely incurring all the inconveniences of a frontier life. The result is that in his was stricken from the coinage and the red despot of gold made supreme as to all values. It is a declaration by the freemen of America that the United States were as to all value is today an inseparable factor in nes. It is a declaration by the freemen of America that the United States must withour state. Let me beg of this convention the privilege of one glimpse of lowa his-

tory.
"As to the question of Iowa being a great state, concerning the capacity of her soil to produce uniformly abundant crops, I will not deal. It is enough to say that the diplomas awarded to lowa by the man-agement of the Columbian exposition are the official declaration which secures to us what had been before conceded by all, viz: The crowning glory of standing at the head of the long column of agricultural states of this nation. Neither drouth nor flood has ever been powerful enough in Iowa to constitute what in other localities was a natural calamity. I have raised fifty bushels of solid corn per acre, upon which not one drop of rain fell from the time it came up until the ear was fully grown. There is, perhaps, not another spot in this wide world where such a thing

was possible. "But while we are easily supreme in the "But while we are easily supreme in the cornfield, our democrats have a hard row to hoe in politics. The torments inflicted by the seven plagues of Egypt must have been a solid chunk of comfort compared to the treatment accorded Iowa democrats by the givty seventy and eighty thousand. sixty, seventy and eighty thousand uninterrupted republican majority which for more than a generation delighted in making an annual picnic out of the election day, and just for the fun of the thing trampled the Iowa democracy into the very earth. This huge army of republican voters was dominated by the spirit of the inexplicable fanaticism, and the more we combated this spirit the flercer it grew. Naturally democrats became disheartened and scarce. When this republican recklessness was nearing the culminating point, and through sumptuary legislation every guarantee of personal liberty was endangered, when acts which throughout the civilized world are regarded as natural and treated as lawful were in lowa defined as crimes and compared to capital offenses.

and compared to capital offenses.

"When the constitutional protection of trial by jury, which for centuries had been esteemed the very climax of all the glory of Anglo-Saxon civilization, when this was about to be eliminated from our judicial system, and the cold, barbarous system of Russia was about to be substituted—in fact, when the whole machinery of our local government, the greatest of all democratic principles, the principle of home rule, was about to be swept out of existence: when every lover of freedom was on the point of despairing; when there was no democratic leader anywhere in sight wise democratic leader anywhere in sight wise and bold enough to face the crisis, there was heard the voice of one as speaking in the wilderness; it was the magic voice of Horace Boles, summoning disheartened men to heroic action. He it was who leaped boildy to the very front and alone defied the seemingly irresistible column of an exultant foe-a foe that had never been chastened by defeat. He accomplished what all men united in declaring the imposible, for in the two contests which followed, which in many respects have no parallel in the history of American politics, Horace Boles came off victor, and thus did he forever avert the danger of

having a veritable despotism planted upon the fruitful soil of a free state. "A soldier can show his courage only in battle, a sailor his fearlessness only while a storm is raging; the firemen in a great city can only exhibit that sublime type of heroism which we all so much admire durheroism which we an so much admire dur-ing the time of an actual conflagration, when property is to be saved and imper-iled lives are to be rescued; so a statesman can only show his real capacity, can only only show he full measure of his wisdom and power during a crisis; it is only during an actual crisis that the higher qualities of statesmanship can be developed and tested. That Horace Boles possesses

"I am authorized of the democracy of this rarest of all human capacities, the

Botes and the Currency.

"Upon the overshadewing issue of this campaign Governor Boies stards upon an invulnerable platform, the Constitution of his country. Inasmuch as the Constitution, in defining what the state shall use as 'legal tender in the payment of debts' designates not gold or silver, but gold and silver, Governor Boles believes that the bimetallic system thus provided for in the fundamental law of the land is the system the democratic party must indorse and up-hold. He believes that so long as the Con-stitution remains unchanged that Congress has no power to demonetize either metal Hence, in common with the great mass of American people, he believes that the de-American people, he believes that the de-monetization of silver was not an ordinary political blunder, but an actual crime, and he can conceive of no condition which can possibly arise that would justify the dem-ceratic party in justifying that crime or in helping to repretuate its direful results. Governor Boies does not believe in a dis-honest 50-cent dollar, as it would work an injury to the creditor class patther does he injury to the creditor class, neither does he believe in the 200-cent dollar, which is still more dishonest, as it unquestionably involves the bankruptcy of the debtor class. Governor Boies believes in an honest American dollar, authorized not by the British parliament, but by a law of the American Congress and coined for use among the American people. He belleves in a gold dollar of 22.2 grains of gold and in a silver dollar just sixteen times heavier.
"Having rebelled against British influ-

"Having rebelled against British influence over a century ago, winning the fight when a mere weakling Having now developed into the strongest people on earth, clearly entitling us to the leadership among rations, it would be not merely a pitiable cowardice on our part, but actual treason to the people should we now capitulate to English gread. English greed. "The finger of a kind fate points to the election of Horace Boies. History seems to be anxious to repeat itself. Give us the man from Waterloo and allies will flock to

his standard which will destroy Mark Hanna's Napoleon No. 2 as effectually as the European allies destroyed the French Na-poleon No. 1."

Oscar A. Trippett's Speech.

"Gentlemen of the democratic convention: California is the greatest gold-producing state in the Union, but netwithstanding this great fact, and the advantage she would obtain by reason of a gold standard, she is not jealous of her silver-producing sister states and joins with the demand of the people for a free and unlimited coin-age of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In recognition of the wish of her people the republican party of that great state sent to the recent convention at St. Louis a delegation instructed in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That deland unlimited coinage of silver. That delegation returned to their homes in defeat and disgrace, wearing the gold badges dictated by Wall street and the money sharks of Europe.

"The democracy of California recently assembled in the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held within the

state and that corvention also unanimously instructed its delegates to this conven-tion to vote as a unit for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16

"The delegates to this convention will return to their homes flushed with victory to receive the plaudits of a grateful people. "At St. Louis was heard the voice of Wall street, at which Ergland rejoiced. Today is heard the voice of the people of America, and John Bull will groan publican platform the denunciation of the

with England, and now this same party with singular inconsistency has joined heart and soul with England against the demands of a suffering people. "This convention having adopted a plat form which declares in favor of the hon est money of our forefathers, the delega ion of the empire state of the Pacific coast desires the nomination by this convention of a man in harmony with the principle announced. This great state extends her hand toward the Atlantic seaboard and asks to be met half way and that a west-ern man be selected as the nominee of this convention. Without wishing to say aught

disparagement

convention, I take great pleasure in sec-onding the nomination of Governor Matthews of Indiana. "This is a convention of the people, and what is more proper for the convention to do than to select as its standard bearer a man who springs from that great class of American people -- the farmers of the United States?

whose names have been presented to this

"Like a Cincinnatus, he was called from the plow to preside over the destinies of the great state of Indiana, and so fully has he met every expectation that h sprung into national prominence and respect more rapidly than any other man of als generation.
"I think with other delegates coming

here from the Pacific slope that if this convention will nominate this distinguished citizen of the great middle west, he will lead to victory, the democratic cohorts in November.

J. W. Bailey's Remarks. "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: For the first time since the close of our unhappy civil war, a large majority of those who vote in the coming presidential contest will be governed in the casting of their ballots by their convictions upon a great economic question. This convention has already adopted a platform, which defines with admirable force and clearness the position of the democratic party upon that question, and it is our duty now to perfect our work by nominating a man whose words and deeds are better than a written pledge that he will faithfully keep the promise which our platform makes. most completely fulfills this supreme requirement? If I should ask this audience, or if I should ask any audience assembled on the American continent and under th American flag, what democrat among the many splendid leaders in our party many splendid leaders in our party best represents the issue which today dibe decided at the polls on the 3d of next November, I would be answered with the name of Richard Bland. And, gentlemen of the convention, he not only best typifies the paramount issue in the next election, but he has been a fearless and consistent advocate of all of those immortal principles which our democratic fathers cherished and

defended. "Those who doubt the wisdom of his nomination sometimes venture to express the fear that he is not great enough to be our President. To them I say, examine his record. For twenty-two years he sat in the federal House of Representatives, and during all those years he voted right as often and he voted wrong as seldom as any man who ever occupied a similar station for an equal length of time. No ordinary man can safely pass this crucial test, and the intelligent voters of this land are willing to believe any man who is wise enough always to be right is wise enough to be the chief magistrate of this republic. But, better even than his unerring common sense, is his rugged and unyielding honesty.

"In his person he unites the highest quali-ties of an ideal candidate. He is so patriotic that he has always put the love of country that he has always put the love of country above the love of self; he is so honest that no tainted dollar ever touched his hands, and he is so firm that a legion of his country's enemies could not drive him from his place of duty. The nomination of Mr. Bland will proclaim to the millions who are proud to own their allegiance to democracy that the public good is again to be exalted above selfishness and private greed; it will reassure the doubters, recall the democratic wanderers and inspire the masses with hopeful courage. Nominate him, and in every home, whether palace or cabin it will be told how a great and successful party has crowned with its highest honor a private citizen because he has been true to his own conscience and loyal to the best interests of his countrymen.

"But, fellow democrats, whether your the public good is again to be exalted a

choice shall be Bland or Boies, Matthews, McLean or Kentucky's gifted son, the imperial commonwealth of Texas, with her more than one hundred thousand majority, will take her place at the head of your victorious columns." torious columns.'

Mr. Overmyer's Speech. "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

"In the name of the democracy of Kansas; in the name of the farmers of Kansas; in the name of the farmers of the United States; in the name of the homeless wanderers who throng your streets, in quest of bread; in the name of that mighty army of the unemployed; in the name of that mightier army which has risen in inthat mightier army which has risen in lifeur-surrection against every form of economic despotism, I second the nomination of that illustrious statesman and patriot, that Ti-berius Grachus, Silver Dick Bland of Mis-sourl. A man who understands the sig-nificance of the fact that the American de-mocracy took the Constitution when it was a mere commission of public authority and added to it the ten great amendments and added to it the ten great amendments which stands forever as an impassable barrier against the invasive instincts of power a man who knows that if power is not re a man who knows that if power is not required to stop comewhere, power will stop nowhere; that the first lesson of liberty is jealousy of power, and that the first maxim of liberty is that safety lies in distrust of power; a man who knows that no nation ever enriched itself by taxing itself; that no tax is either constitutional or just except it be levied for a purpose, and that any tax which places the burden of government upon the backs of the poor while exempting the rich is iniquitous; a man who knows that there are things dearer than gold—character, exalted character, manhood, unconquerable manhood, honor, imhood, unconquerable manhood, honor, immortal honor—and that these high qualities cannot long be retained by man menaced with mortgages, dominated by land-lords and bowed down under the bitter and hopeless bondage of political debt; that all which dignifies, all which elevates, all which exalts our mortal life, must wither and perish under the desolating touch of

Where wealth accumulates and men decay Prince: and lords may flourish or may fade, A breath may make them as a breath has made; A bold yeomanry, their country's pride,

When once destroyed can never be sup plied.'

"A man who knows that money is the life-blood of the body commercial, and that no man or set of men can ever have a right to ligate the limb of that body or to arrest or impede the normal circulation of that blood; a man who knows that money coined from either of the precious metals is sound money, as attested by the experience and wisdom of all ages past; a man who knows that the money of the Constitution is sound money; that money which is good enough to pay every private which is good enough to pay every private debt is good enough to pay every public debt; that money which was good enough to pay George Washington for his expenses incurred in establishing our liberty is good enough to pay Ickleheimer or Morgan or any other man in the wide, wide world; that the money of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Madison, of Morroe and of Benton is honest money, and that he who says it is of Madison, of Monroe and of Benton is honest money, and that he who says it is not, insults the memory of those 'dead but sceptered sovereigns who rule our spirits from their urns.' A-man who knows that international agreement is a mere device to appease the people and once more disappoint and betray them; and that they who would place this nation under subjection to Great Britain in the matter of the tion to Great Britain in the matter of the standard of value are no friends of their country, or their kind, and that the true ratio between the metals is sanctioned by time, 16 to 1.
"A man who knows that this nation's

honor is not in the keeping of that preda-tory and piratical element, that league and confederated scoundrelism which loot the treasury, stifles commerce, paralyzes industry and plunders the world; a man who cannot be ruled by consolidated me-nopoly or aggregated diabolism; a man who knows that no mation ever prospered where agriculture has languished, and that commerce has never languished where agriculture has prospered. That a vast majority of the American people are farmthat when prosperity shall return will come first to these dust-covered mil-lions whose hard, sun-browned hands never ouch a polluted dollar; who work fields under the open gky, under the burnng sun of summer, and through the frosts and storms of winter, from the time the sters grow dim in the east till they rise n the west. That when these prosper al who trade and all who transport, all who and all who sell, will prosper, and that until this happens none can prosper except those who speculate in human misery. A man who is in complete sympathy ery. A man who is in complete sympathy with the common people, who knows the tragedy of poverty and the pathos of the tragedy of poverty and the pathos of the poor. A short but simple annals of the poor. A man around whose simple rural home is man around whose simple rural nome is no wall of iron to keep out his fellow men; a man who needs and who has no body-guard, but whose shield and protection are the love and sympathy of his fellow-men. "Such a man is Richard P. Bland. He s as patient as Washington, as sympathetic as Jefferson, as brave and as just as Jackson and as wise and sagacious as any man who ever occupied the presiden-tial chair. He can command the suffrages of more democrats than any other man standing upon a free silver platform, and he can command the suffrages of more silver democrats who are not democrats than any other democrat. He can carry very state in the south; he can carry the prairie states and the mountain states and he Pacific states, and he can carry more states of the central and eastern part of the country than any other man standing in the position which the great democratic party has here taken. Nominate him and he will be elected by such a majority as has never been witnessed before in this country. Then will be fulfilled the Californian's prophecy. "That land from out nlan's prophecy, "That land from out whose depths shall rise the new-time prophet, that wide domain from out who wful depths shall come all clad in skins, with dusty feet, a man fresh from hi Maker's hand, a singer singing ever sweet; a charmer, charming very wise, and then all men shall not be dumb, may not be

dumb, for He shall say, "Take heed, for I prepare the way for weary feet."

"The eyes of the whole country, the eyes of the whole world are upon us. The great heart of mankind beats with anxious expectation of the issue of this convention Upon that result hams the future weal or woe of this country. By the ashes of your ancestors, by the memories of you great and venerated dead, by the love which you bear to your children, by the duty which you owe to posterity, in the name of all that men hold sacred, I appeal to you to resolve this great saue aright, and there is one name the very ut terance of which is a complete solution, Bland, Bland, Bland."

GREAT FLOODS IN JAPAN.

Thousands of Houses Swept Away and Many Lives Lost. Disastrous floods have occurred in the prefectures of Toyama and Shiga, on the rest coast of Japan. Three thousand ouses have been destroyed. The loss of life is not stated, but is supposed to be ex-

Only Wounded This Time.

Gen. Linares reports that country people from Stengoes, who have recently reached Santiago de Cuba, ass that Maceo was wounded in the head and breast by two bullets in the recent engagement at Loma Geltao, when the insurgents retired with numerous loses, which included several officers of different rabks.

Suggested Lynching for President Cleveland.

Enthusiasm for free silver has led to the arrest of Dr. J. I. Fearon of Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the charge of having used the mails for the purpose of making defam-atory and incendiary utterances of and concerning one Grover Cleveland, President of the Uulted States, and John Sherman, a Senator of the United States. He intimated on a postal card to a friend that Judge Lynch would make short work of Grover Cleveland and John Sherman under certain conditio

EXTRA!

NO CHOICE WAS MADE

First Ballot of the Democratic National Convention.

OVER 100 DELEGATES REFUSED TO

Efforts of the Various Managers to Secure Success.

THE PROSPECTS ARE WHAT

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 10. | a determination to bolt, except in a few in--The first ballot for President by the dem- dividual instances, but the purpose on the

ocratic national convention failed to nominate any candidate. BEFORE THE BALLOTING.

Talk Among the Delegates Before Roll Was Called.

CHICAGO, July 10.-The decks were cleared early this morning for the balloting, attitude by the eastern men and their which began when the democratic national | press, but they labored to develop a spirit convention reassembled at 10 o'clock today. of conciliation before the convention closed. The struggle opened with the delegates wrought to an intense pitch over the sensational developments of yesterday, when the Bryan wave swept through the convention and threatened for a time to stampede it then and there. It disturbed all calculations and has thrown the ranks of other candidates into confusion.

The day opened with a continuance of that deliciously cool weather which has attended the convention from the start. The wind came off the prairies toward the lake, yet it was as balmy as that of early spring or late fall. There was a haze in the air like that of Indian summer. Light. fleecy clouds kept off the glare of the sun from the great crowds which were early on the march toward the convention hall.

The sensation of yesterday and last night had been contagious both within and without the convention hall, and the public at large was eager to see its expected develop-

n ent when the convention opened today. Chairman White and other executive officers conferred early in the day as to the desirability of closing the doors against the unruly crowd, in case of the repetition of the disorder and discourtesy of last night when Senator Turple, Senator Vest and others who made nominating speeches battled in vain against the confused murmur of hurrahs and cat calls.

While there was no disposition to check the expression of exuberant feeling at proper moments, yet there was a determination not to permit it to take absolute control of the convention and prevent the transaction of business. The rush at the doors was greater than it had been at any previous session.

As the balloting was about to begin it was felt that one of two conditions would be shown, either that the enthusiastic element would dominate and would swing delegations into line with one accord, or else that a condition would be shown which would make a protracted deadlock inevitable.

The Bryan Forces.

The Bryan forces were making the most of the phenomenal rise of the young orator from Nebraska yesterday. The adjournment early this morning had given the leaders of other candidates an opportunity to rally their forces, and it served also to give a few hours in which cool counsel could prevail against the wave of sentiment, which was at high tide last night. But the convention hall continued to be full of Bryan rumors. The Nebraska man had given by his presence on the platform that magnetic touch which had thus far been lacking. His personality is an engaging one to those who come here fired with the sentiment that silver is the watchword of the plain people. One of the orators had referred to him as Tiberius Gracchus, the tribune of the people; another had styled him the "Cicero fit to meet the Cataline" of today; another had seen in him "the American Cromwell," ready to grapple with the royal power of wealth. Mr. Bryan had remained away from the

convention hall after concluding his speech. He had received bulletins detailing the progress of the movement in his behalf. He conferred last night and early today with the leaders in charge of his interests, and advised them on the steps to be taken. It had been his judgment that his name should not be formally presented through a nominating speech, but should await such developments as the balloting might bring. What Bland Men Say.

The Bland managers, while admitting the danger of the impetuous Bryan movement, declared that it was the result of adroit generalship, and that it had failed in its purpose to carry the convention off its feet. They still held their strongholds of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and Texas, and were smilingly confident that the actual figures of the ballot would take from the Bryan movement its element of popular enthusiasm. The Bland men still counted on the west and were hopeful of winning accessions from the south after the first bal-

lot. The Boles and Matthews forces were satisfled that no nomination could be made on the early ballots and that Bland and Bryan would disappear after their full strength had been registered and had been found insufficient to nominate. The lesser candidates were playing a walting gone, believing that the time would come when the convention would in desperation turn from its first favorites and seek others on whom strength could be concentrated.

Great interest centered in the course of the New York and other gold delegations. Their conferences had failed to bring about

part of New York to refrain from taking part in the ballot had an ominous suggestiveness. With this were coupled reports from many

eastern localities that the democratic newspapers had declared against the silver platform adopted yesterday. The silver leaders did not seek to belittle the importance of the Should the presidential nomination be made today, the convention will doubtless

conclude its labors tonight by hurrying through the nomination of the Vice President. There is but little hope among the leaders, however, that the full ticket can be perfected today.

The General Situation Unchanged. Col. Chas. H. Jones of the St. Louis Post. Dispatch said there was no change in the general situation in relation to the different

candidates for the presidency.

"The carefullyprearranged program of the Bryan men," he said, "falled to stamped; Bland's boom. Bryan's weakness was demonstrated by the fact that the banners of the supposed Bryan men failed to join the procession behind the Nebraska crowd when they publicly started the Bryan boom. Bryan is a western man, and no western state joined the Nebraska procession except South Dakota, which is represented by a gold delegation. The other states which joined in the demonstration were all from the south.

"The significance of this is that the west is the battle ground, and not the south. On the other hand, Bland has the support of all the other central west and far west states.

"Nevertheless, I think the nomination lies between Bland and Bryen. This has been the most interesting national convention of either party since 1860. The issues are more momentous and the interest keener and more intense. Here the people are in charge. At St. Louis it was the bosses, There everything was dull and lifeless. You could hear the creaking of the machine a, it ground out its work. Here nothing is prearranged; nevertheless the mandate of the voters is carried out by men who are intensely in earnest."

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.-Morning papers pretty generally agreed that the chances of the candidates are in order as follows Bland, Bryan, Stevenson, Teller. It was said that the gold men would like

ly issue a manifesto and might call a convention to consider the situation. The feeling is intense on both sides. 10:15.-There seems to be a slight weak-

ening among gold men. Delegate Creamer of Kansas: "I am sorry to say that three or four of our men will vote." Similar rumers are in effect regarding New York. 10:19.-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois arrives, looking refreshed and earnest. But few netables have yet arrived. There being 930 votes in convention, 620

will constitute a two-thirds majority. 10:20 a.m.-The galleries are half filled, but the delegates are coming in slowly. It will be fully a half hour before the chairman can call to order. 10:32-There is considerable demonstra-

tion throughout audience in favor of Bland. Governor Flower and Mr. Bissell of New York arrive. Music continues. 10:35.-Boles' banner fronted, with oil portrait, files through aisles; faint applause. 10:37.-Chairman Harrity is in his place

surrounded by excited delegates. Caucusing going on in Iowa seats. Chairman White arrives; he will preside this morning.

10:40.-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, New York and Senator Vest, Missourl, arrive. A rush of delegates; seats rapidly filling. 10:42.-It is stated that the New York delegation has withdrawn from the convention.

Hill has not arrived, and his associates. Delancy Nicoll and Francis Bartlett, say he will not again come to the hall. They held a burried conference to arrange for leaving the hall in a body.

10:45.-The first business in order is the ballot for President. There seems to be some doubt as to whether a two-thirds vote of all states is required to nominate or simply two-thirds vote given. Best authorities say latter.

These bulletins will be based on that supposition, as rules of last convention, which govern this, say "two-thirds of vote given." There are in all 330 votes, but it is expected a number will refrain from voting.

10:48.-Ex-Secretary Whitney, New York, arrives, and is warmly greeted by fellow members.

10:52.-Tillman will go to Bryan on second ballot. He is for Blackburn on the first. Called to Order.

10:57.-Convention called to order. Earnest caucusing in all sections. In New York Secretary Whitney is the central fig-

Pennsylvania's seats are partly filled. 11 a.m.-Prayer was offered by Dr. Green f Iowa, who officiated yesterday.

Pattison's Name Presented.

11:02.-Mr. Harrity presents Pattison's name for President. It is predicted by some prominent dele

gates that after Bryan and Bland have expended their strength on each other there will be a break to Stevenson and Telier. Bland's strength is put at 350 to 375, and Bryan's about the same.

11:03.-The New York delegation has sen: committee to Mr. Hill's hotel to get him to ome to the convention.

Arkansas-Bland, 16.

11:06 a.m.-Gen. Mill of Oregon presents Pennoyer of Oregon. The roll call ordered. Alabama-Boies, 22.

California-Matthews, 2; Boies, 2; Camp ell 1; Bryan, 2; absent, 3.

Colorado-Passed. Connecticut-Russell, 2; net voting, 10.

Delaware-Pattison, 3; Bryan, 1; 2 not

Florida-Bland, 2; Bryan, 1; Boies, 1; Patison, 1; Blackburn, 1; Matthews, 0. Georgia-Bryan, 26.

Idaho-Bland, 6. Illinois-Bland, 48. Indiana-Matthews, 30.

Iowa-Boies, 26, Kentucky-Blackburn, 26. Kansas-Bland, 20.

Louislana-Bryan, 16. Maine-Pattison, 5; Bland, 2; Bryan, 2 not voting, 3,

Maryland-Pattison, 11; Bryan, 4; not vot Massachusetts-Passed.

Michigan being polled. Michigan does not vote under the unit rule, as there is no ma jority for any one man. Bryan, 9; Boles 4; Bland, 5; not voting, 10.

There is a row in Michigan. Delegation challenge the right of McKnight to vote. Minnesota-Boics, 4; Bryan, 2; Blackburn ; Towsen A. Pattison, 2; not voting, &

Missouri-Bland, 34. Montana-Bland, 4; Blackburn, 2. Nebraska-Bryan, 16. Nevada-McLean, 3; Matthews, 3. New Hampshire-Pattison, 1; not voting,?

Mississippi-Bryan, 18.

New Jersey-Declines to vote. Cheers and h'sses, New York-Declines to vote.

Cheers greet New York's action. Hisses follow the cheering. North Carolina-Bryan, --North Dakota-Beles, d. Ohio-McLean, 46.

Ohio's poll gave McLean, 40; Bland, 1 Pattison, 2; absent, 2; Bryan, I. The upt rule gives 46 to McLean. Including Ohlo, vote

Bland, 136. Matthews, 35. MacLean, 49. Bryan, 117. Blackburn, 39, Pattison, Z

Oregon-Pennover, S. Pennsylvania-Pattison, 61. Rhode Island-Pattison, t; not voting, 2

South Carolina, Tillman, 17. South Dakota-Bryan, 6; Patterson, 1; no voting, 1.

Tennessec-Bland, 24. Tennessee's challenged. Several of Tennessee's votes were confor Bryan, but, under the unit rule, her

twenty-four votes go to Bland. Texas-Bland, 30. Utah-Bland, 6. Vermont-Not voting, 4; Bryan, 4. Virginia-Blackburn, 24.

Washington-Bryan, 1; Bland, 7. West Virginia-Blackburn, 12. Wisconsin-Declines to vote. There is a row in the Wisconsin delega tion, which resulted in a roll call of the

state. Gen. Bragg announces "We decline to rote. Delegate Hogan says:

"The unit rule does not exist," and de-

mands his right to vote. General Bragg says, under their instructions, the majority has absolute power in the matter. There was a big row over the Wisconsir

vote. Dockery claims the right to vote. Ohio joins in the debate. Chairmar White makes an angry protest against interruption. Chairman White rules that Wisconsin's delegates can vote.

Wisconsin-Blackburn, 1; Bryan, 4; no oting, 19. Wyoming-Blackburn, 6. District of Columbia-McLean, 5; Boles

Oklahoma-Bland, 6, Indian Territory-Bland, 6. Colorado-Teller, 8. Hisses and cheers. California-Add two votes to Bryan and omit absentees.

Michigan-Add 1 to Bryan and deduct : from absentees. Totals. (Unofficial and uncorrected.)

Bryan, 132. Boies, 66. McLean, 54. Blackburn, 83, Pattison, 92. Matthews, 37, Tillman, 17. Stevenson, 10 Pennoyer, 8. Teller, 8. Russell 2

Bland, 233.

Arizona-Bland, 6.

Alaska-Bland, 6.

Campbell, 1. PENSACOLA STORM-SWEPT.

Vessels Wrecked and Driven Ashore-Extensive Losses

The Italian brig Diadem, Swedish bark Even and Norwegian bark Ludvig were blown ashore in Pensacola bay Wednes lay The wind blew from the northeast at sev enty-two miles an hour, and then changed to the northwest and blew 100 miles at hour, Pensacola being the center of the

storm. The Merchants' Hotel, on Palafox street the Methodist Church and nearly every business house was unroofed. The streets were made impassable by the fallen trees down, the nearest telegraph station working being at Flomaton. The Pensacola and Atlantic division of the Louisville and Nashville is washed out in places. The damage is fully \$250,000.

Suspected Murderers.

Two young men named Milburg and Eckerbee have been arrested at Dubuque or suspicion of being the murderers of Minnie Keil, whose body was found in a pasture near Bellevue Saturday. The streets are crowded and there are many threats o lynching made. The prisoners tell contra